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C. W. STARR.

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By NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THOMAS WILSON DORR.

God made him strong, and raised him up to be
One who would struggle till the world was free;
When others faltered, did he seek the van,
And bear the standard for the rights of man.
When friends were false and traitors ones grew cold,
He stood alone, undaunted and unsold;
Calmly and well to urge another's right,
Before the presence of usurping right.

Rude, but true men, revere the name of one
Who suffers for a noble deed, *undone*.
Now do their warm hearts swell and loudly beat
For his good purpose, hallowed by defeat;
The love of those whose praise is worthy more
Than human power, or wealth of glittering ore.
Is his—no fleeting treasure of a day,
But that good store, that passeth not away.

Some men are born for strife, and nerved to bear
Of persecution and rank wrong a share;
Unmoved are they by an unrighteous doom,
The scaffold's terror and the prison's gloom.
A stern requirement hath it ever been,
The good and true through suffering shall win:
He is no hero, who hath lived and died,
His vow unchallenged and his faith untried.

Massachusetts, Feb. 26, 1844.

From the "News."

A ROYAL ROBE.

[There is at the American Museum, a "Royal Robe," worn by Queen Victoria at a fete in Buckingham palace. It is a gorgeous thing of satin and gold, and if Mr. Barnum had sent along with it the rags of some poor famishing English mother, we might have a fair picture of the two conditions—the thousands in opulence, and the millions in miserable want—in England.]

Ye men of Britain who have worn
Your rags, and knelt at famine's door,
Anged, your peasant shoulders, borne
Look ye upon the royal robe
Of kingly pomp, and queenly fame,
And let your own ignoble fate
Blush crimson on the cheeks of shame!

Nay! let your bosoms burn with ire,
Until your haughty tyrants feel
That freedom's word, and freedom's fire,
Are stronger than the shaken steel!
Look on your rags—this robe—and be
Fords, as ye boast, of lands and waves;
Be men—be mighty, and be free,
No longer bowed like stricken slaves!

A royal robe! and ye may trace,
Upon the snowy satin fold,
The likeness of grim famine's face,
Made paler by those hues of gold!
And want, and pain, and keenest woe,
Link hands and strain their aching sight,
While tyrant-kings, like nurses, go,
More hideous for their jewelled light!

A royal robe! your blood is wine—
A royal robe! your sweat is bread—
Your gems the brows of despots twine,
And kings are on your bounty fed!
And still ye sleep and drink of tears—
Are bent by hunger, grief and pain:
Arise! repeat the wrongs of years—
Be Britons, and be free again!

August, 1844.

C. D. STUART.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Taking a Newspaper.

The following article, from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, illustrates one of the many advantages derived by the taking of a newspaper.

'A pleasant day this, neighbor Gaskill,' said one farmer to another, coming into the barn of the latter, who was engaged in separating the chaff from his wheat crop, by means of a fan.

'Very fine day, friend Alton. Any news?' returned the individual addressed.

'No, nothing of importance, I believe. I have called over to see if you want join Carpenter and myself in taking the paper this year. The price is two dollars; but by taking three copies, we can get the whole for five—which is, you see, something of a saving. One dollar and sixty-six cents is dog cheap for the Courier.'

'Nothing is cheap that you don't want,' returned Gaskill, in a positive tone. 'I don't believe in newspapers. I never heard of their doing any good. If an old stray one happens to get into our house, my gals are crazy after it, and nothing can be got out of them until it is read through. They wouldn't be good for a cent if a paper came every week. And, besides, dollars aint picked up on every corn hill.'

'But think, neighbor Gaskill, how much information your girls will get, if they have a fresh newspaper every week, filled with all the latest intelligence. The time they would spend in reading it would be nothing to what they would gain.'

'And what would they gain, I wonder? Get their heads filled with nonsense and love stories.

Look at Sally Black. Isn't she a fine specimen of one of your newspaper reading gals? Not worth to her father three pumpkin seeds. I remember well enough when she was one of the most promising little bodies about here. But her father was fool enough to take a newspaper. Any one could see a change in Sally. She began to spruce up and look smart. First came a bow on her Sunday bonnet, and then gloves to go to meeting in. After that she must be sent off to school again, and that at the very time when she had begun to be worth something about home. And now she had got a forty piano; and a fellow comes every week to teach her music.'

'Then you want join us, neighbor?' Mr. Alton said, avoiding a useless reply to Gaskill.

'O, no. That I will not. Money thrown away on newspapers is worse than wasted. I never heard of their doing any good. The time spent in reading a newspaper every week, would be enough to raise a hundred bushels of potatoes. Your Courier, in my opinion, is a dear bargain at any price.'

Mr. Alton changed his subject, and soon after left neighbor Gaskill to his own fancies. A wise man was found willing to make one of the proposed club, and by the five dollars were sent on, and the papers procured.

One day, about two months afterwards, they met, as they had done frequently during the intermediate time.

'Have you sold your wheat yet?' asked Mr. Alton.

'Yes. I sold it day before yesterday.'

'How much did you do for it?'

'Eighty-five.'

'No more?'

'I don't know that had any right to expect more. Wheat hasn't been above that for two months past.'

'But it is above that now.'

'How do you know?'

'Why, I thought everyone knew that the price had advanced to ninety-two cents! To whom did you sell?'

'To Wakeful, the ore-keeper in R—. He met me day before yesterday, and asked me if I had sold my crop yet. I said I had not. He then offered to take it at eighty-five cents, the market price, and I said he might as well have it, as there was, doubtless, little chance of its raising. Yesterday he sent over his wagons and took it away.'

'That was hardly fair in Wakeful. He knew prices had advanced. He came to me, also, and offered to buy my crop at eighty-five. But I had just received my newspaper, in which I saw, by the prices current, that, in consequence of accounts from Europe of a short crop, grain had gone up. I asked him ninety-two, which, after some little higgling, he was quite willing to give.'

'Did he pay you ninety-two cents,' exclaimed Gaskill, in surprise and chagrin.

'He certainly did.'

'Too bad! too bad! No better than downright cheating to take such shameful advantage of a man's ignorance.'

'Certainly. Wakeful cannot be justified in his conduct,' replied Mr. Alton. 'It is not right for one man to take advantage of another man's ignorance, and get his goods for less than they are worth. But, does not any man deserve thus to suffer, who remains willfully ignorant, in a world where he knows there are always enough standing ready to avail of his ignorance. Had you been willing to expend one dollar and sixty-six cents for the use of a newspaper for a whole year, you would have saved in the single item of your wheat crop alone, fourteen dollars. Just think of that! Wakeful takes the newspapers, and watches them closely. He knows every week the exact state of the market, and is always prepared to make good bargains out of you, and some dozen others around here, who have not wit enough to provide themselves with the only sure avenues of information on all subjects—the newspapers.'

'Have you sold your potatoes yet?' asked Gaskill, with some concern in his voice.

'O, no. Not yet. Wakeful has been making me offers for the last ten days. But, from the prices they are bringing in Philadelphia, I am well satisfied they must go above thirty cents here.'

'Above thirty! Why, I sold to Wakeful for twenty-six cents.'

'And a great dunce you were; if I must speak so plainly, neighbor Gaskill. It's only yesterday that he offered me twenty-nine cents for four hundred bushels. But I declined. And I was right. They are worth thirty-one to-day; and at that price I am going to sell.'

'Isn't it too bad!' ejaculated the mortified farmer, walking forwards and backwards impatiently.

'There are twenty-five dollars literally sunk in the sea. That Wakeful has cheated me most outrageously!'

'And all because you were too close to spend one dollar and sixty-six cents for a newspaper. I should call that saving at the spicket and letting out at the bung-hole, neighbor Gaskill.'

'I should think it was, indeed. This very day I'll send off money for the paper. And if any one gets a head of me again, he'll have to be wide awake, I can tell him.'

'Have you heard about Sally Black? Mr. Alton said, after a brief silence.

'No. What of her?'

'She leaves home to-morrow, for R—.'

'Her father takes the papers you know?'

'Yes.'

'And has given her a good education?'

'So they say. But I never could see that it had done any thing for her, except to make her good for nothing.'

'Not quite so bad as that, friend Gaskill. But to proceed. Two weeks ago, Mr. Black saw an advertisement in the paper for a young lady to teach music, and some other branches, in a Seminary at R—. He showed it to Sally, and she asked him to ride over and see about it. He did so, and then returned to Sally, and went back again. The Trustees of the Seminary liked her very much, and engaged her at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. To-morrow she goes to take charge of her classes.'

'You cannot, surely, be in earnest!' farmer Gaskill said, with a look of profound astonishment.

'It is every word true,' replied Mr. Alton.

'And now, you will hardly say that newspapers are dear at any price, or that the reading of them has spoiled Sally Black?'

Gaskill looked upon the ground for many minutes. Then raising his head, he half ejaculated, with a sigh:

'If I haven't been a most confounded fool, I have come plagues near it! But I'll be a fool no longer. I'll subscribe for ten newspapers to-morrow—see if I don't!'

ANECDOTE.—On the Keene muster-field, while the troops were passing in review before General McNeil, a stranger pressed through the crowd and saluted the general, who instantly recognized him as an old companion in arms. This stranger was Col. Crawford, of Putney, Vt., General McNeil's Adjutant at the battle of Chippewa and Bridgewater. After General McNeil returned to his quarters he told the following anecdote of Crawford: While the eleventh Regiment was advancing, I stood a moment near to Crawford, giving him orders, when a musket ball from the enemy passed through his hat and tore up a handkerchief which was snugly stowed in the top. Without minding it at all or changing countenance in the least, Crawford coolly picked up the shattered handkerchief and replaced it on his head, remarked with a smile, "we will save the pieces," and darted away in the face of the foe to carry his orders. It is well known that in one of Napoleon's campaigns he had occasion for a dispatch to be drawn up on the field. Some one was called for who could write; and a drummer came forward from the ranks and executed the writing. While it was not yet dry, a cannon ball from the enemy struck so near the drummer as to throw some earth upon the paper. "It will save the necessity of sand, General," observed the drummer coolly. Bonaparte was so struck with the bravery of the man that he singled him out of the ranks and promoted him step by step to a field-marshal of France. Yet we do not see that the courage and coolness of the Frenchman was at all superior to what was produced in Yankee land and exhibited on the American battle-field by Col. Crawford, of Putney.—Keene (N. H.) Republican.

From the Burlington (Vt.) True Democrat.

MECHANICS.

Among all the different classes in society, there is no particular one that contributes more to the improvement and general good of the country than that of mechanics. They form a large and respectable part of the population, and when found possessing honest and industrious characters, render the prosperity of the town or city to which they belong, still more rapid and permanent. This is generally the result in those places where mechanics are best supported.

But, necessary and indispensable as mechanics are to the prosperity and honor of the country, it is almost a hopeless task to persuade parents to place their sons in such a situation, as it is thought so much more genteel to finger tape and buckram behind a shop counter, than it is to work at a mechanical trade, that it has become exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince parents of the erroneous practice, and in them to bring up their children to honest labor.

The main cause of this foolish prejudice will be found in aristocratic habits and feeling of what is called the "upper classes"—upper only in ignorance, deception and foppish pride. We have not to be sure, the ribbons and garters of nobility, as in Europe for fools to rest their claims upon, but we have that which is no better, the aristocracy of pride and fashion.

And it is the inordinate love for speculation,

and the folly of bringing up children in pride and fashion, that has brought oppression upon the farmers and mechanics—in abandoning the workshops and the saw and the plough, for fine coats and hats, safety chains and watch seals, and going to dancing schools, &c.—spending the fruits of labor without earning a dollar for themselves.

Modest merit is overlooked, whenever the idea is held out that fashion makes the gentleman and lady, when labor is thought dishonorable, unbecoming and vulgar—children grow up in this belief, taught them by the actions of their parents. Many a fine boy who might have made a useful mechanic and worthy member of society, has been ruined by being taught to keep up the appearance of fashion and high life, and has been induced to begin a career of crime which has terminated in lasting infamy and disgrace. And just so long as pride and fashion continues, and parents allow their children to promenade the streets nights in pursuit of foolish shows and lectures of deceptions, just so long will crimes continue to exist and multiply—therefore let the first lessons taught to children be, that all useful labor is honorable, and all idleness and foppish pride, though clothed in purple, are degraded and criminal—with these principles early instilled and deeply rooted in the minds of the youth, they will lay the foundation of usefulness and esteem.

From the N. E. Democrat.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

OR A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG PARTIES.

It was said by a European statesman, that "if it be desired to perpetuate the existence of a state or party, it is important to recur frequently to its commencement." The remark is founded in wisdom. If a party is worth preserving, its history is worth knowing; and it can only be worth preserving in proportion to the value of the principles on which it is founded, and which it seeks to unfold, establish and perpetuate. Let us go back, then, to the first principles of the Democratic and Federal parties,—and note their origin and progress in the United States.

Principles are pre-existent. The words Democracy—Federalism, have come to be the representatives, or personification, of antagonistic principles which have existed anterior to and through all forms of civil government. Wherever oppression or the desire to oppress has existed, there was Federalism. Wherever freedom or the desire to be free has existed, there was Democracy. Federalism is a principle of selfishness; it debases humanity, and exalts the king, the nobility, the aristocracy. Democracy is a principle of benevolence, and would establish the sovereignty of the People. Federalism reposes its confidence in titles and lands;—Democracy has faith in man. Federalism would found government on property, limiting the right of suffrage, and making the political condition of men dependent upon the accident of birth or wealth. Democracy would found political institutions upon the free suffrages of the people—recognizing the right of all men to equal chances and equal influence in the administration of government.

Federalism manifests no love for humanity; no faith in man; no trust in God;—it looks to wealth for its foundation, and a few men for its support. It dare not trust the multitude; it therefore teaches the doctrine that the many were born to be ruled, and the few only to be rulers. Democracy keeps ever in view the great principle, that all men are created free and equal; it comprehends and inculcates faith—hope—charity; it recognizes every man as a man; it clasps the universe in the arms of its protecting love; it knows no differences from occupation, birth, station, or wealth, but wherever a soul breathes, in whatever condition, whether gasping with hunger in the mud cabin, or reclining in luxury in the marble palace, it recognizes and reverences it. It would equalize the condition of all classes by making them equal before the State, as they are equal before Heaven; while it would take from no man that which honestly belongs to him; it would secure to all men equal rights, the glorious privileges to which they are entitled, and a fair chance to rise to that elevated position in intelligence, virtue and happiness for which they were created.

To trace fully the progress of these principles, and to note their struggles, defeats and triumphs in the Old World and the New, is a task too great for us, and would require more time and room than we can devote to it. We can only hope, by hastily alluding to a few prominent facts, to call attention, or revive recollections, which will lead to a full examination of the subject, which is worthy the serious consideration of every friend of humanity. The battle between the masses for Rights and the few for Wrongs, was long ago commenced, and is not yet ended. The history of nations and the world speaks most emphatically of the struggle which has been going on between the degraded and oppressed many, and the proud and tyrannical few. Rome had her patricians and plebeians,—England has her nobility and commons,—and our own country has its aristocracy and democracy; and the principle laying at the bottom of these distinctions is one and the same.

After struggling against great odds, in the Old World, the spirit of Democracy sought an asylum in the New World. It came with the pilgrim Fathers. But here, too, it was destined to encounter an old antagonist; for the spirit of Aristocracy, which was to take the name of Federalism, soon followed. If we trace the history of the two parties which have always existed among us, says a writer on this subject, we shall find that they sprung from different causes, and each have a different parentage. The fathers of American freedom and equality were those who fled from persecution. They were puritans of the same stock as those who with Cromwell upset the monarchy of England. They are the philanthropic, peace-loving, enduring and unresisting Quakers. They were Huguenots of France, Covenanters of Scotland, and Dutch Republicans, that first peopled this New World, and are the fathers of American Democracy. But when the Colonies had grown, "not by the care, but by the neglect of the mother country, to power and opulence," then came the royal governors and swarms of office-holders from England, "half beggared lords, with scores of needy sons and cousins, fit for nothing but to fill the royal courts, to wear the titles, and consume the pensions and perquisites of office. These came here, not to subdue the wilds, and get their bread by the sweat of the brow, but to live and grow rich on the labor of others,—and are the fathers of American Federalism.

The oppression of the mother country aroused the colonies to resistance. But when our patriotic fathers raised the glorious banner of freedom, they had not only a foreign foe to contend against, but an open and secret enemy within their own borders. Aristocracy, the friends of Monarchy, had their supporters;—"British influence" was everywhere felt, and had to be resisted and overcome. The struggle was long and arduous, but in the end no less complete and victorious. But the great work of establishing a republican government had but commenced.—The Declaration of Independence had gone forth among the people. For the first time had the glorious principles of Democracy been fully declared. But could they be reduced to practice? There were those who had taken an active part in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain, who supposed that being freed themselves from the unjust control of the British Parliament, they should be enabled to erect, for themselves and their posterity, a new order of Nobility, under a limited Monarchy, not desiring to establish a government for the states, on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. This was a critical period. A new government was to be formed. The principles upon which it should be organized had been set forth in the Declaration of Independence. But how were the wheels of government to be put in motion? and what sort of a government? Upon these questions and from this point we date the origin of the two great parties, Democratic and Federal, in this country. In the Convention for forming the Constitution the great battle was fought; Mr. Hamilton, the leader of the federal forces; Mr. Jefferson, the leader of the republican or democratic. In future papers, we shall allude to the principles advanced and the course pursued by the two parties on the organization of the general government, and shall follow them from that momentous period down to the present, hoping to gain something of our own in looking back upon the past, and, also, to present facts which will be both acceptable and profitable to our numerous readers; and particularly the young men who are seeking correct information as a basis on which to establish political character and action.

WHIG MAXIMS.

We take the following brief summary of modern whig maxims from the Michigan Argus.—They will speak for themselves; and they show pretty clearly, the wisdom and policy of the opponents of democratic principles.

Heavy tariffs make goods fall. Heavy rains make rivers fall.

The more you tax manufactured goods, the cheaper they become. The more you pay for an article the less it costs you.

Every nation ought to be dependent in itself. The best way to be independent, is to buy nothing, and sell nothing. Therefore, every man ought to make his own hats, shoes and clothes; and raise his own corn and cotton, tea, sugar and coffee.

Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, "retrenchment"—giving away our own income, and borrowing money to pay our debts, "economy."

Making bank paper, adding to the wealth of a community. Wealth is only machinery. Let a man fancy himself rich and he is rich. Call a piece of paper a dollar and it is a dollar.

Maintaining and supporting the Constitution of the United States—taking the veto power out of it. Adding to the strength of a wheel, talking out the spokes.

The best way to encourage trade is to check importations. The best way to regulate commerce is to destroy it.

To the above admirable maxims we would take the liberty of adding another, taken from the writings of some celebrated philosopher, whose name we cannot recollect.

Friendship: knocking a man down, tying his hands, and then picking his pockets.—N. E. Democrat.

A DAMPER.

A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from Sachem's head, where he has been rustication, gives the following amusing account of an adventure which occurred within the hearing while there:

"Upon my arrival at this place, I noticed a pretty girl who, from her youthful appearance and manners, I supposed to be a candidate for matrimony. She was accompanied by a young brother and sister rather older than herself. In the course of the afternoon, a handsome and well-dressed man of about thirty, alighted from a carriage and entered the house. Between

he two strangers an instant and friendly recognition took place, mutual inquiries were made and answered concerning each other's health, family, &c. I left the long separated lovers together, for such I at once surmised them to be, and strolled along the shore to my favorite seat. I had not remained there many minutes, when I discovered the pair approaching, and concealed projecting fragment of rock, surveyed them unobserved. They advanced directly to the spot where I was, and stood so near to me that their conversation was audible.

"I am rejoiced to hear," said the girl, "that you have succeeded so well in business, and I suppose, (she added with a laugh) that you intend taking a wife back with you. Well, let me choose one for you; there are plenty of pretty girls now in—"

"I shall not return, Hetty," said the other with a smile. "I intend building a neat house near your mother's, on the B— lot, and making your town my place of residence."

"Oh!" replied his fair companion, "that will be very agreeable—it will make the neighborhood so lively."

"I hope it will prove so to you, Hetty, for I have indulged the hope," responded the gentleman, with a warmth which brought the blushes to the cheeks of his beautiful colloquist, and made her retreat a step or two from him, "as we have been associates from childhood, and our families always upon terms of intimacy, that we should be mutually conducive to each other's happiness."

"Certainly!" returned the lady, almost breathless with surprise. "I trust that we shall never cease to be friends."

"More than friends, Hetty," ejaculated the lover.

"Mercy on me! Henry, Mr. —, I mean—Julia, John, come here!" said she, beckoning to her brother and sister, who were a few rods distant. "I do not understand you, sir."

"Then you are already engaged?"

"No—yes—why, Mr. —, you are jesting—are you not aware—"

"Speak for heaven's sake, of what?"

"Why," said the lady, recovering her composure, and ultimately breaking into a merry laugh, "that I have been a married woman these six weeks?"

"Oh! —!"

But I have no room for more, and if I had, it is very doubtful whether I ought to write it."

CLAY OUT FOR TEXAS!

Lord Chesterfield warns against the fate of the awkward man, who after letting fall his hat, catching his sword between his legs as he stoops to pick it up, and so fairly floors himself, hat, sword, and all together.

With a "curious infelicity," Mr. Clay has now succeeded in making himself an object of general contempt with all sections of opinion on the Texas question. What a pity it is that the newspapers will take the impudent liberty of publishing in the South what was meant only for the North, and then by way of doubling, instead of neutralizing, the mischief, proclaiming from northern house-tops what was intended for *so-to-voice* whispering in Clay Club rooms at the South. There is some consolation when Paul is paid with what Peter loses—but when Peter is first robbed and Paul then plundered, the case is hard indeed. Such, alas, is now Mr. Clay's position on this unlucky Texas matter.

In a recent conversation between Ex-Governor Seward, of this State, and some Whig friends who remonstrated with him against haiping on the single string of Texas and Slavery, the former silenced them by replying, THAT THE ABOLITION VOTE WAS THEIR ONLY CHANCE FOR THE STATE.

[This is stated to us by a gentleman of eminent respectability and authority, and if Whig politicians will hold conversations on these public topics in public places, in indiscreet tones of voice, so as to force their language on the ears of strangers, we see no reason for regarding the remarks as covered by the shield of private confidence.]

Mr. Clay has now lost this chance, after he had already sustained all the injury which his opposition to Texas was to cost him elsewhere. His coming is now, at this late day, with this shuffling, sliding movement in this direction of Texas, upon which he has so flatteringly turned his back so short a time before, will forfeit to him every abolition vote, add contempt and destination with which the democracy regarded his principles and measures, and go far to disgust no considerable number of his own Whig friends.

What has become of all his opposition to the extension of our already overgrown, sparsely settled, and imperfectly organized territory? What of the three sister republics, the Canadas, the United States, and Texas—which he saw in such beautiful prophetic vision of the future, at the time of writing his Raleigh letter? He now writes to friends in Alabama in the following terms. We publish only the substantive part of the letter: the part preceeding consists of a vindication of himself from the charge of inconsistency for having sought for the annexation of Texas while Secretary of State to Mr. Adams. It could then have been done, he says, without war or national dishonor, and the assent of Spain would have been sought by prudent and conciliatory steps if she had interposed any objections. "How totally different," he then proceeds, "are all the circumstances under which, with Mr. Adams's authority, I authorized the overture to Mexico, for those which attended the recent treaty of Mr. Tyler?"

"So far from Mexico being silent, she repeatedly and solemnly declared that she would consider annexation as war with her. Texas was no longer an uninhabited country. It had been wrested from the domination of Mexico

by citizens many of whom went armed from the United States. The war between Mexico and Texas had not been terminated by any treaty of peace. Mr. Tyler not only did not consult Mexico, but he announced that her assent to the annexation was altogether unnecessary. And he proceeded to conclude a treaty, embracing a large extent of Territory, and a numerous population, not comprehended in the treaty which the United States ceded to Spain in 1819.

"In the mean time, too, a powerful opposition had arisen in the United States against the annexation of Texas to them. Several States had declared through their Legislatures, against it, and others, if not whole sections of the Union, were believed to be adverse to it. This was the opposition to the measure, to which, in my Raleigh letter, I alluded, when I spoke of a considerable and respectable portion of the *Confederacy*. I did not refer to persons but to States or sections.

"Under such circumstances I could not but regard the Annexation of Texas, at this time, as compromising the honor of my country, involving it in a war, in which the sympathies of all Christendom would be against us, and endangering the integrity of the Union. I thought, then, and still believe that, National dishonor, foreign war, and distraction and division at home were too great sacrifices to make for the acquisition of Texas.

But gentlemen, you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the United States, in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance what will be the course of a future Administration in respect to the question with a foreign power. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it—without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms.

"I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

"In the contingency of men election, to which you have adverted, if the affair of acquiescing Texas should become a subject of consideration I should be governed by the state of fact and the state of public opinion existing at the time I might be called upon to act. Above all, I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving the Union entire, and in harmony, regarding it as I do as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which as free people we are permitted to enjoy."

THE JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE VS. WHIGGERY.

"Place our Manufacturers by the side of the Agriculturalists," said Mr. Jefferson. "So says Col. Polk. The whig orators, presses and candidates say, place the Manufacturer before the Agriculturalist. Give him large profits; and let the farmer's produce fall down in price and profit. The democratic Manufacturers desire no such protection.

Protection for one branch of American industry, demanded Mr. Clay, and the whigs. Protection for all industrial pursuits, demand Mr. Polk and the democrats.

Farmers and mechanics, which is your creed?

AFFINITIES.

Henry Clay is opposed to Annexation, (although "personally," he says he has no objection to it). So are the British.

Henry Clay is in favor of a National Bank. So are the British. They've got one already, and Mr. Clay says he ought to have one too.

Henry Clay is in favor of an indirect assumption of the State debts, by a distribution of the land revenue. So are the British.

Henry Clay is in favor of a co-partnership with England in the occupation of Oregon. So are the British.—*Albany Argus*.

CHANGES! CHANGES!

Thus rang the federal shout in 1840? It has become our turn now. We publish to-day one hundred changes from whiggery to democracy, and we have lots more to store, which we shall publish next week. So we go.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer*.

The *White Presses*—The New York Express, for instance, advises the friends of Clay—merchants and others to quit their usual occupation and make politics and electioneering their whole business. Some of the whigs in this quarter—obedient fellows, have read the advice; and they are practicing it to the letter.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. TYLER.

The President of the United States, when he speaks ought to be heard. He, as all know, has been nominated for the Presidency; but has withdrawn. In his withdrawal, after speaking of threats of "impeachment" and of being accused of planning a dissolution of the Union by making a treaty with Texas, he says:

"The English correspondent of the Boston Atlas says 'the whig candidate for the next presidential campaign is very popular in England.' No doubt of it.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few who still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; NO TREASON; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Catholus*.

Democratic Principles. Federal Whig Principles. JUDICIAL PROTECTION. A NATIONAL BANK. EQUAL PROTECTION. A CAPITAL OF FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. PROOF.—I am in favor of the one as well as the other. I am in favor of the one as well as the other. I am in favor of the one as well as the other.

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DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT

NORWAY.

SEPT. 3.

This was a glorious day for the Democracy of "Old Oxford." The night previous and the morning were unpropitious, owing to a powerful rain; but about 8 o'clock the clouds dispersed, the rain ceased, and the day was fine and pleasant. The rain retarded the meeting but did not prevent it. At 9 o'clock the people had turned out in immense masses. Our village was filled with horses and carriages on their way to Norway.

At a little before 10 o'clock, a procession of carriages was formed under the superintendence of Marshals Ripley and Hubbard. The four front carriages contained about fifty persons, in one of which, was the "Stars and Stripes" raised on a pole about sixteen feet high—in another was the "Poland Brass Band."

As the procession passed through S. Park, the number of carriages was counted by three different persons each one of which said they counted 300. Besides this splendid procession, there was a large one from Oxford—another from Brighton, and yet another from Buckfield, which arrived rather late. When all these carriages, horses, and people arrived in Norway Village its streets were completely filled to overflowing, and the poor coons of that place dumb-founded and their faces were so long they couldn't have been measured with a yard stick. They had said we couldn't get together a corporation's guard; and when they came to see the people—the whole people, and nothing but the people out, they were not less disappointed than terrified. At first they would not believe what they saw. Like the fellow in Scotch History who was told a great story about one of his countrymen, when he said to be narrator "I suppose I must believe it, because you say so, but I would not, if I had seen it with my own eyes." It disturbed their equanimity—made them nervous and some of them acted very much as if they had had a galvanic battery applied to them. It was really painful to witness such terrible conceptions.

At about 11 o'clock the multitude repaired to the spot near the University Meeting House, where seats had been tastefully arranged and a stand erected for the speakers. The meeting was called to order by William Whitney Esq., of Norway, on whose motion Hon. Stephen Emery, of Paris, was unanimously chosen President of the day. The President came forward, accepted the office, and gave out the order exercises. The Throne of Grace was then addressed in the most feeling manner by the Rev. Mr. Tenney of Norway, after which, Hon. Nath. Clifford, of Newfield, was formally introduced to the audience, who came forth amid the cheering applause of the multitude. He commenced his remarks by referring to the origin of the principles of the two parties—entering somewhat minutely into their history. The last part of his speech was confined to the issues of the present contest. He proved to the satisfaction of every man, in relation to the Tariff that the Democratic party was the only party that was ally desirous of protecting all the great domestic interests of this growing country. We will attempt to do justice to his remarks. His discourse was argumentative—he was cool and deliberate, and his illustrations were clear and forcible. In fine, it was excellent. It occupied about two hours during which the immense audience was perfectly attentive, with the exception of a few persons belonging to the "Law and Order Party," who would occasionally say "that's a lie," "that's false," "I know better," "that's sublime," &c. &c.

The meeting now adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. After dining a procession was formed under the direction of Gen. J. J. Perry, of Oxford, and other marshals, headed by the Poland Brass Band, and other music. A splendid procession it was—scarcely exceeded by any ever formed in the State on any occasion.

The meeting came to order again at a little past 2 o'clock, when it was estimated that over three thousand were present—far exceeding all expectation, and any other Democratic meeting in this county being quadrupled as many persons present as there was at the "Grand Exhibition of Coons and 'Lambs' on Paris Hill the 29th ult.

Ex-Gov. Fairfield was now introduced to the audience by the President, and his reception was accompanied with the most enthusiastic applause. When this had subsided, he commenced his remarks, which occupied between two and three hours. He touched upon nearly all the measures which now divide the two parties, Bank, Tariff, Abolition, Assumption, Distribution, &c. His speech was received with marked attention from the whole audience (with the exception of two or three boys who attempted to get up a shout for Clay (Probably their nannies didn't know they were out.)

At the conclusion of Gov. Fairfield's remarks the audience became impatient owing to the distance many of them were obliged to go to reach their homes. A few remarks from Elbridge Gerry Esq., of Waterford, and a short address from Gen. Perry of Oxford, closed the meeting. Before the people dispersed, they gave three deafening cheers for "Polk and Dallas" three for "Texas" and three for "Anderson." Thus ended this glorious day. Long will it be remembered with pride and gratification by the patriotic yeomanry of "Old Oxford"; and as long will it be remembered by our opponents as being a numerous and respectable "Corporals' Guard."

UNITED STATES BANK.

The Whigs are in favor of a United States Bank. Clay avowed this to be an issue in his Raleigh Speech, which the New York Courier and Equivocal says is the "Chart of Whig principles." He there says that "England, Holland, Prussia, Russia have their National Bank and we must have one." By this argument, Mr. Clay proves, that because these countries have a king we must have one. That because they are in debt we must be in debt.—That because we have a National aristocracy, we must have one, and that because they have a National pauper system, we must have a National pauper system. What a preposterous argument! How absurd! It amounts to this, if a foreign civil government has committed sin in order to follow it we must do so likewise. Away with such arguments. They lead to monarchy and despotism.

The only object we now have in view in speaking of a Bank of the U. States is to refer to its effect in regulating exchanges. When one city or portion of country trades with another, a debt is often created. One city owes the other, or a merchant in Boston owes another merchant in New York being the balance due on a trade. To pay this balance the debtor merchant or city must send to the creditor, merchant or city specie or money, equivalent in value to the balance due. The exchange will be the price of transporting this balance from one place to the other, (i. e.) provided the circulating medium in each point is equivalent to specie. If the currency at one point is depreciated by paper issues &c. it will not be received at another point without adding to its transportation the per cent. it is depreciated, &c.

Cities often become indebted to New York.—Let us compare the prices of Exchange between New York and other cities of the United States at two different periods when a United States Bank was in existence and the present time when we have no Bank—taking the year 1833 for the first period when the Bank was in the full tide of its prosperity—when it had almost unlimited control over the currency. In New York bills on Boston in 1839 were taken at a discount (or exchange) of 1-4 to 1-2 a cent. per cent.—Philadelphia of 1-4 to 1-2—Baltimore 3-4—Richmond 1 per cent.—North Carolina 3 to 4 per cent.—Charleston, 2 to 2-1-2—Savanna, 3 to 3 1-2—N. Orleans, 2 to 2 1-2. These exchanges were regulated by the United States Bank and as the reader will perceive in some cases they exceeded 3 per cent.

How are the exchanges now, when we have no Bank—nothing but natural competition. On the 2nd of Aug. last, the exchanges on no one of these cities, in New York exceeded one per cent. On the three first cities the exchange was but 1-3 of a cent per cent. The others range from 1-2 a cent, to 1 per cent. N. Orleans exchange is 1 per cent.

The average exchange on all these cities in 1839 was 1-5-3 to 1-7-3 per cent.

The average at the present time on the same cities is 1-4 to 3-4 a cent per cent.

Thus, fellow citizens you see how a Bank regulates exchanges and you learn that they are better regulated without one. The Whigs use as a main argument for the Charter of a Bank its necessity in regulating the exchanges. Its effect has been to derange and raise exchanges.—So far from regulating them its effect has always been of an opposite character. Experience has proved that a Bank is powerless in this respect. This being the case, we are astonished that the issue of a Bank should again be presented to the people. That it is an issue of the present contest is perfectly settled and certain from the language of Mr. Clay. In view of this vital, this all important question, how infinitely to be preferred are the principles of Mr. Polk to those of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Jefferson said "A strict construction of the Constitution and therefore unyielding hostility to a U. S. Bank." Let us beware how we trample on our lessons of experience, and especially how we violate the spirit of the Constitution.

OXFORD COUNTY

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Buckfield Sept. 11th.

This Convention was organized by the choice of Apollon Osgood, of Paris, President, and Mr. Secretary. I was not present in the morning and could not judge of the number or of the remarks made by Mr. Neal Dow, of Portland, who addressed the people at that time.

In the afternoon, the Meeting House was well filled. Mr. Walton was called on to address the assembly, which he did in his usual direct and effective manner. His remarks were short but to the point. After Mr. Walton had closed, the committee on Resolutions were called on to make their Report. They reported three resolutions. The substance of the first was that moral suasion had been, and should continue to be, the great means by which to advance the Temperance Reform; but that Legislatures should assist in enacting such wise laws as should have a tendency to promote this object. The other two were read, but not discussed or acted upon.

On the first, the substance of which I have named, some discussion arose. Mr. L. of T. thought it might interfere with politics. Mr. B. of B., thought it was right, in the abstract, to sell rum; and that a resolution which had for its ultimate end the annihilation of spirit was wrong. Mr. Dow now took the stand and made a long speech, not in favor, or against the Resolution, but against the rum-seller. He said he had not come there to argue Temperance in the abstract, or whether it was right, or not, to sell rum in the abstract. He had come there to "put down the Rum-seller" and "his damnable traffic," for such horrible purposes. He argued and proved apparently to his own satisfaction that the rum seller was guilty of the highest crime that could be committed against God or man. He gave a minute account of the life and character of Col. Hensley who was murdered in Portland. How he in early life became a Military man how he was gradually drawn into the habit of drinking ardent spirit—how the habit grew upon him until he became a sot—a street drunkard. He continued such for some time. He then told how he was reformed by the efforts of the Washingtonians.—He pictured the wretched and miserable condition of his family while a drunkard and when the Washingtonians found them—how they took him from this degradation, and raised up both himself and family to respectability and happiness—how they provided him with everything necessary, and comfortable—how he became an industrious, sober man. How he attempted to support himself in his age and infirmity, by keeping a little provision store near the Rail-Road—how he had by great industry and prudence laid up \$20 to purchase him an over-coat—how while he was counting over this money in his little shop, one dark night, an assassin seized an axe and struck the fatal blow, and robbed him of his money—how he was found by his family late at night senseless, and covered with blood—and finally, how he was carried home, lived a few days

and died. And, then, the speaker asked, "which do you suppose that wife—those children, had father seen their father murdered in this shocking—a this awful manner, or seen him return again to his cups and come home a drunkard?" This is truly a most appalling question, and deserves the deep, and heart-searching scrutiny of those who by any means would become necessary to the production, or spread of intemperance.

I should be glad to say more in relation to Mr. D's remarks. But suffice it to say that although he labors under great excitement on this question, his remarks were to a great extent true, cogent, energetic, powerful and at times most thrilling and, to all appearance, sincere.

Mr. Shirley, of Portland, then spoke in relation to the first resolution. He introduced a substitute for it, which he liked better. He said his plan in relation to law, was not to interfere with parties or political principles but to desire of each party to present candidates who were temperance men and would favor such a law as Temperance folks wanted; and if parties would not do this, why then Temperance men must unite and select such men as would enact and execute a law to put down rumselling. Little other business was done and the meeting closed.

JOHN HOLMES OPINION OF CLAY.

John Holmes wrote a song in 1824 concerning the candidates of the docket for the Presidency. He says the following about Clay.

1. "There's Harry Clay some people say
Is play'st smart and lucky,
Who waver a drift, to make a shift,
Way over in Kentucky."
2. "He'll play at 'Brag,' break every 'snag'
That's in the constitution,
And talks so fair 'twould make you stare
Go hear his elocution."
3. "But though he may both talk and play,
And is so cute and foxy,
I'm so afraid he'll learn the trade,
Of playing with our money."

VERMONT ELECTION.

We have heard from nine towns, only, which give a large whig majority, as usual. Kellogg is the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and Slade the Whig Candidate for the same office. Slade will be elected without doubt, as the State is entirely Federal.

OUR COUNTRY IS SAFE!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE "STAR OF THE EAST!"

By a slip from the Argus Office, we learn that Cumberland County has gone for the Democracy by 1000 majority over the Whigs and Abolitionists. There can be no doubt that Anderson is elected Governor over all opposition. In Portland, the Democrats cast 1203 votes and the Whigs only 131—being a Democratic gain of 441. In the representatives. The Democratic gain in Cumberland County is about 1100! The news is most cheering, most glorious for the cause of truth and Democratic principles. No words can express the dejection of the Whigs.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now generally and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proof of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for despondency. The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to put on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents. S. B. Tenenover, Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above infallible medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—int'd

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Buckfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Buckfield, and a certified list of such is remain unpaid, for the year 1843, has been returned to the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising:—

Resident Owners.		Tax due.	
George Brock,	Real Estate.	\$2.40	
Solomon Doble,		4.10	
George W. Holmes,		2.40	
Ebenezer Hood,		2.40	
Washington Field,		15.00	
Miles Long,		2.21	
Edward W. Lathrop,		0.00	
Daniel Pearl,		4.20	
Damianus Record,		2.02	
Simon Record,		3.00	
Cyrus Record,		2.70	
James Rutledge,		1.80	
Joseph W. Smith,		1.80	

Nelson Daggett, Non-Resident. 180
August 25th, 1844.—[17]

NOTICE—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Noncross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Paris's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a forgery and will be punished by a criminal offense.

All persons who deal with said Noncross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they sell, they may make themselves equally liable.

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such great public wrongs to the extreme of the law. Valuable information leading to the conviction of Noncross will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscribers.

TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844.

THE patrons of Paris's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed SETH P. FOWLE, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 183 Washington-street, Boston. 14 July Aug. 27, 1844.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, NILES, Me.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Byron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Byron, and a certified list of such is remain unpaid, for the year 1843, has been returned to the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising:—

For the year 1843.

Names of residents.		Money tax.		Highway tax 1841.	
George V. Jones,		\$0.57	\$3.40		
Joseph Knapp,		2.23	2.00		
Benjamin Brown,		3.50	4.00		
John Brown, Jr.,		2.10	2.00		
John Huston,		1.03			
Obed Griffith,		1.92			
Zebulon Chandler,		1.40			
Culver P. Branner,		6.23			
Jacob Hodson,		1.01			
John Farrington,		1.01			
Lotus Griffith,		1.01			
John A. Phelps,		1.01			
Europe Jones,		1.01			
John Page,		1.01			
Horace Smith,		1.01			
Amasa Richard,		1.01			
Benja. Simpson,		1.01			

From Residents. 280

David E. Merrill,		No. Ac.		Value.	
10	6	100	75	\$3.00	
11	6	100	12	50	
12	16	100	20	30	
13	7	100	20	70	
14	1	100	20	80	
15	1	100	20	80	
16	1	100	20	80	
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19	1	100	20	80	
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96	1	100	20	80	
97	1	100	20	80	
98	1	100	20	80	
99	1	100	20	80	
100	1	100	20	80	

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David E. Merrill,		No. Ac.		Value.	
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14	1	100	20	80	
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34	1	100	20	80	
35	1	100	20	80	
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100	1	100	20	80	

From Residents. 280

6	4	100	13	55	
7	4	100	13	45	
8	4	100	10	35	
11	4	100	29	70	
12	4	100	15	62	
13	4	100	50	1 75	
14	4	100	50	1 73	
15	4	100	5	17	
16	5	100	20	70	
17	5	100	20	70	
18	4	5	100	15	62
19	5	5	100	5	17
20	5	5	100	5	19
21	8	5	100	10	35
22	10	5	100	10	35
23	3	6	100	20	70
24	4	6	100	5	17

